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DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

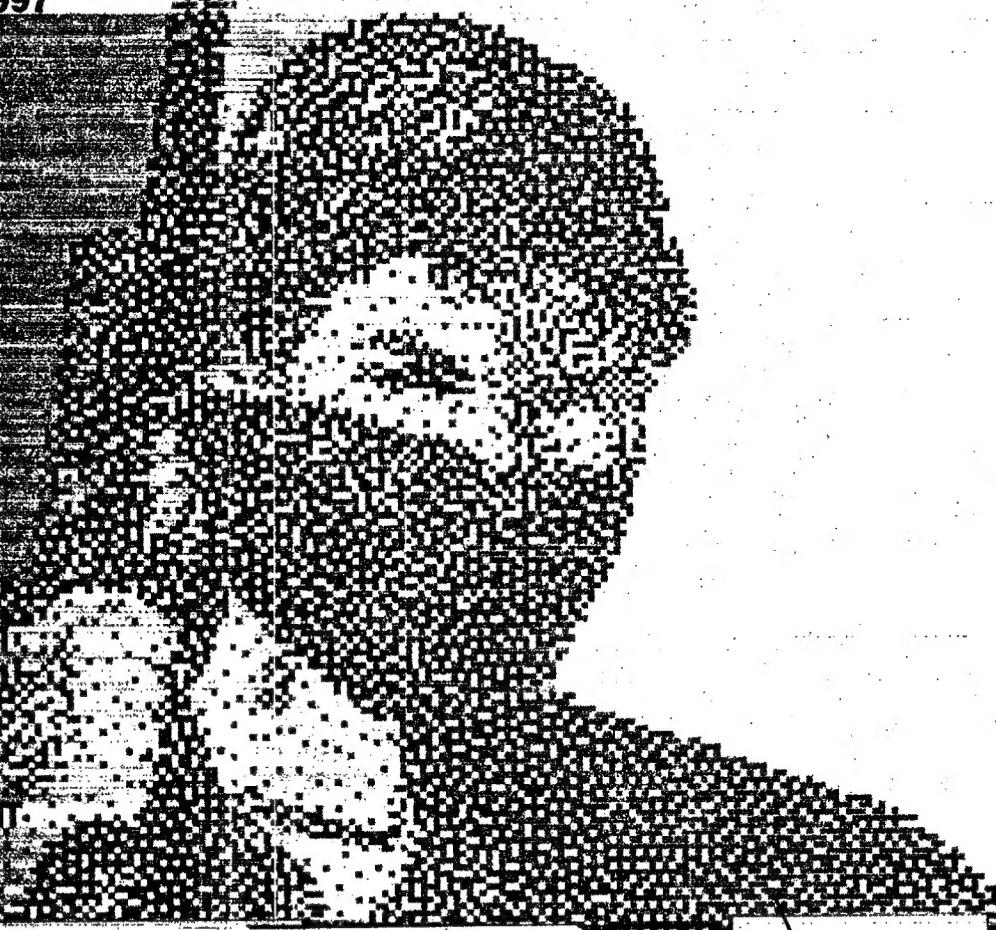


COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER

TERROISM REVIEW

OCTOBER 1997

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
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DI TR 97-010
October 1997

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This Review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to

Information available as of 20 October 1997 was used in this report.

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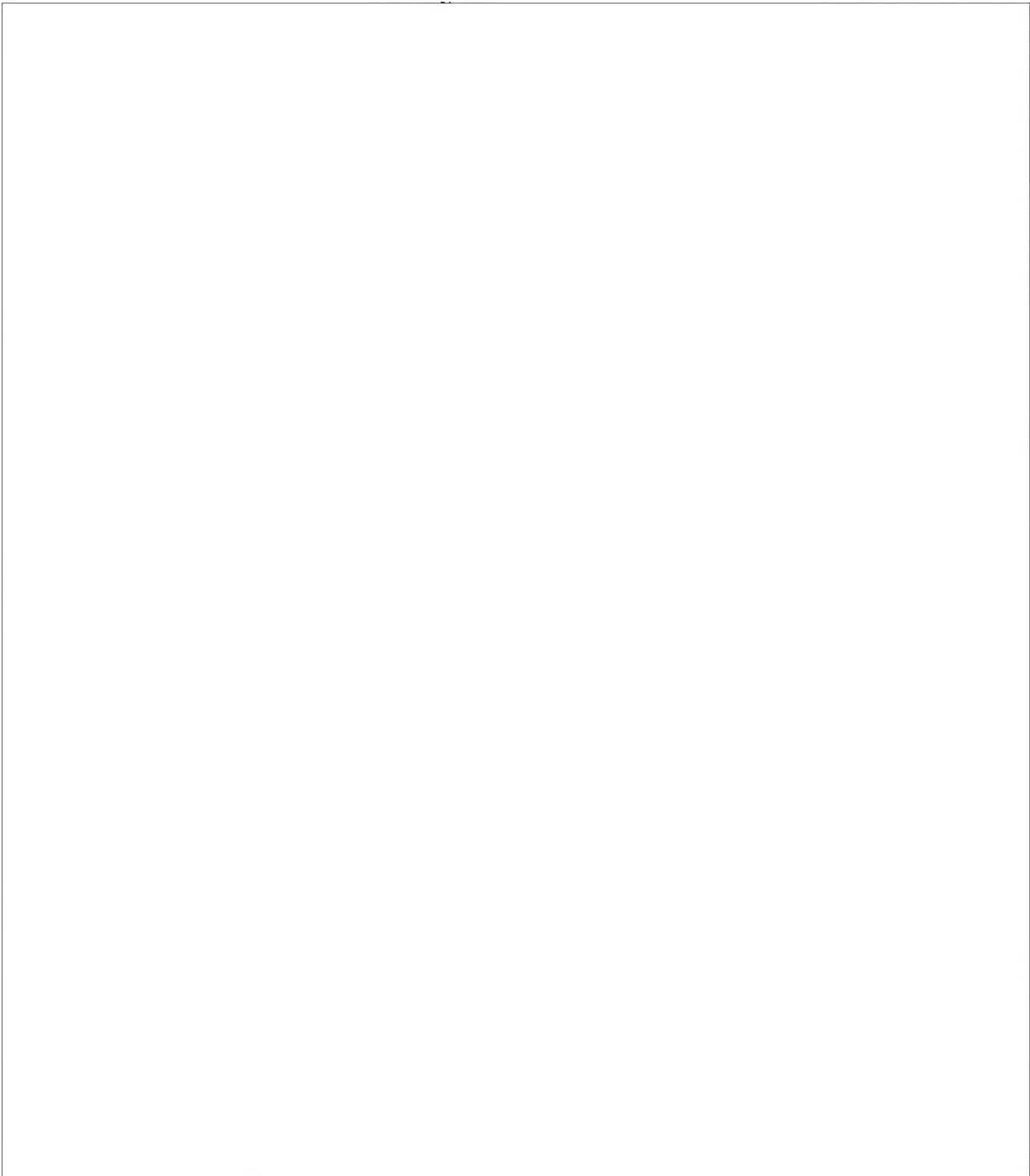


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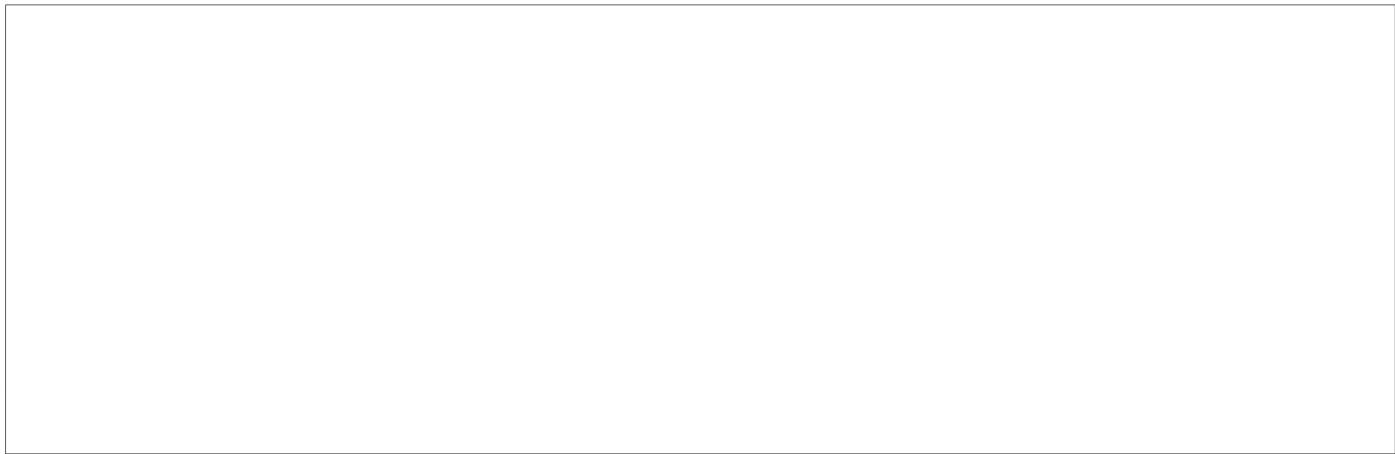


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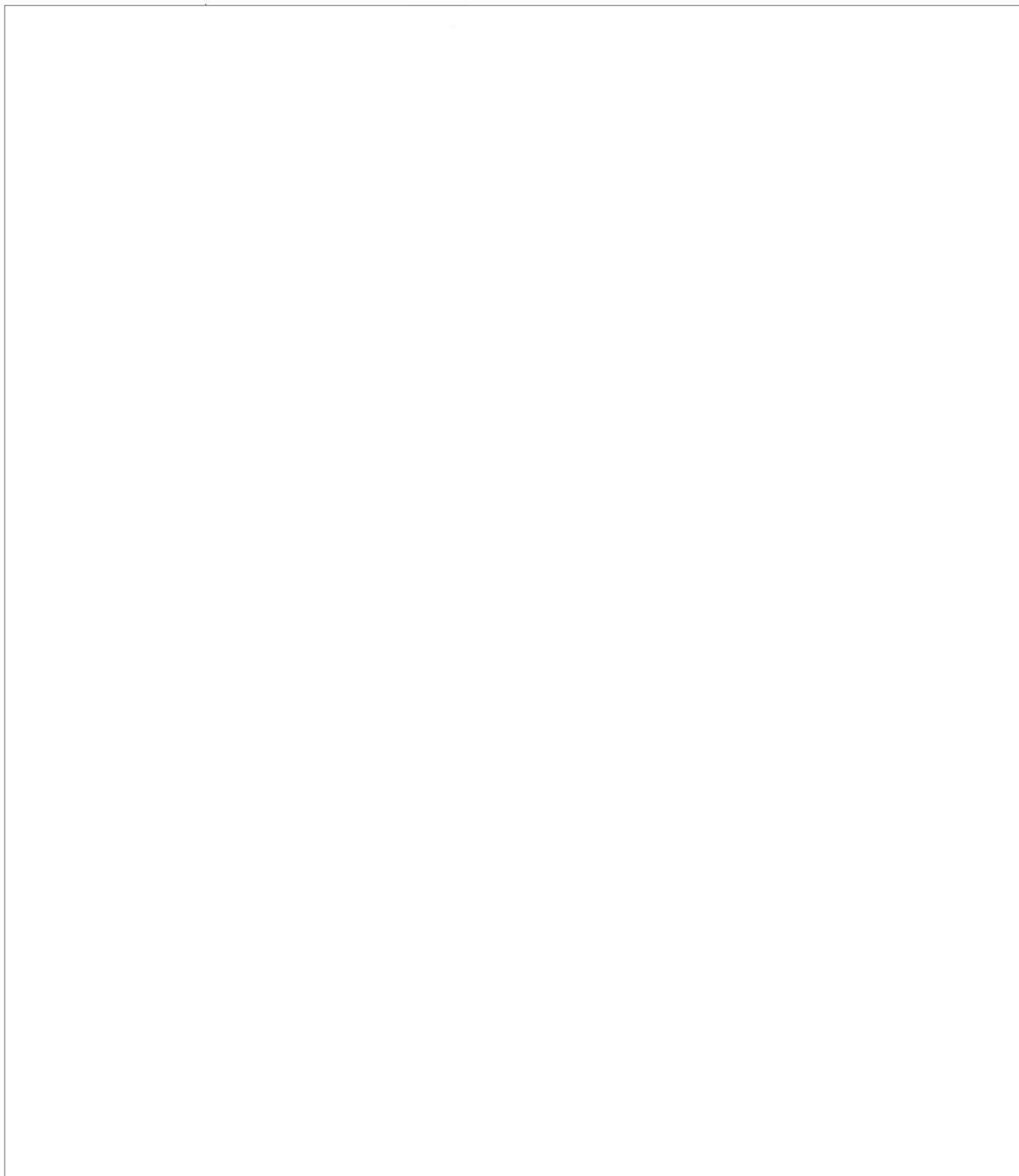
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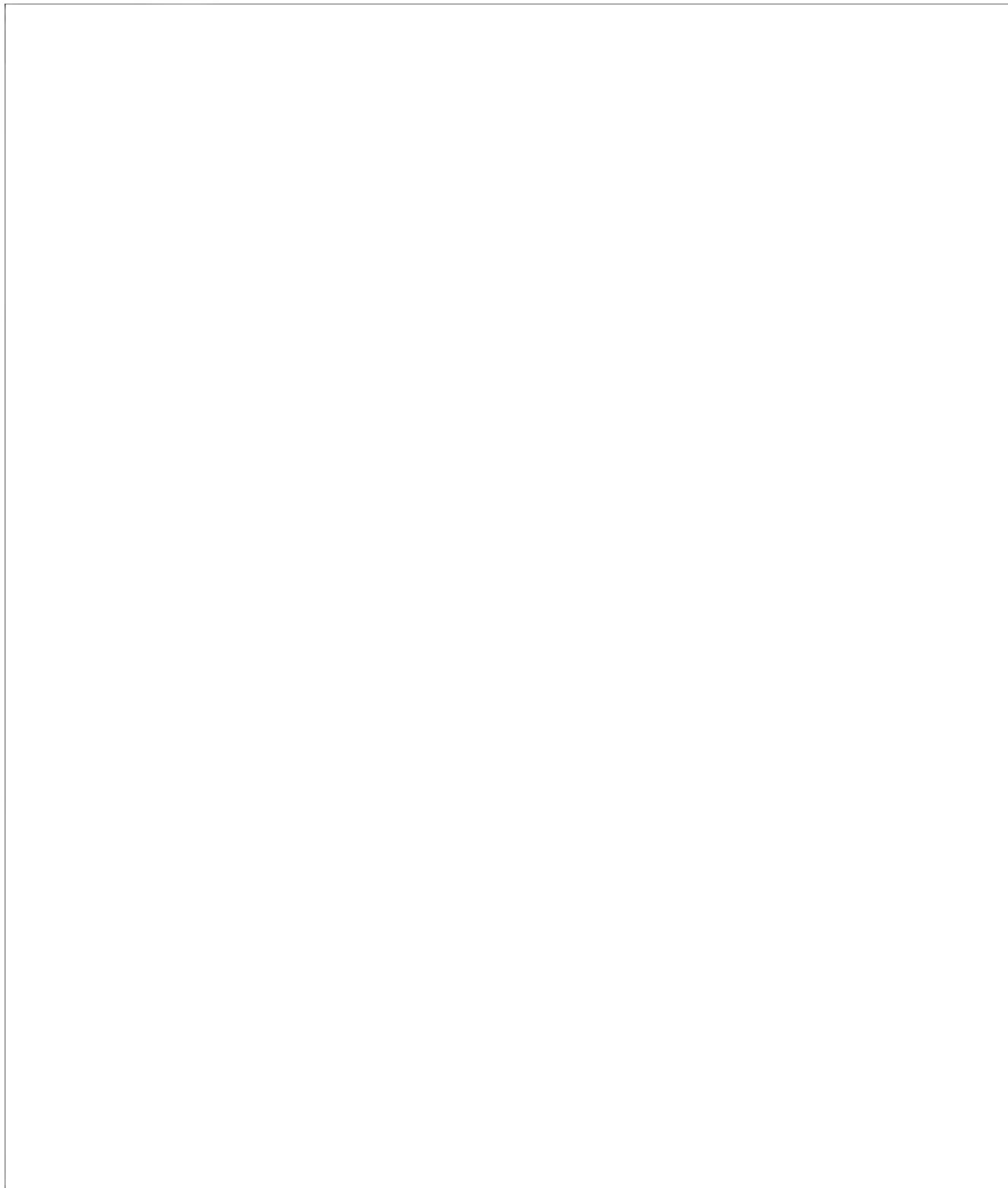


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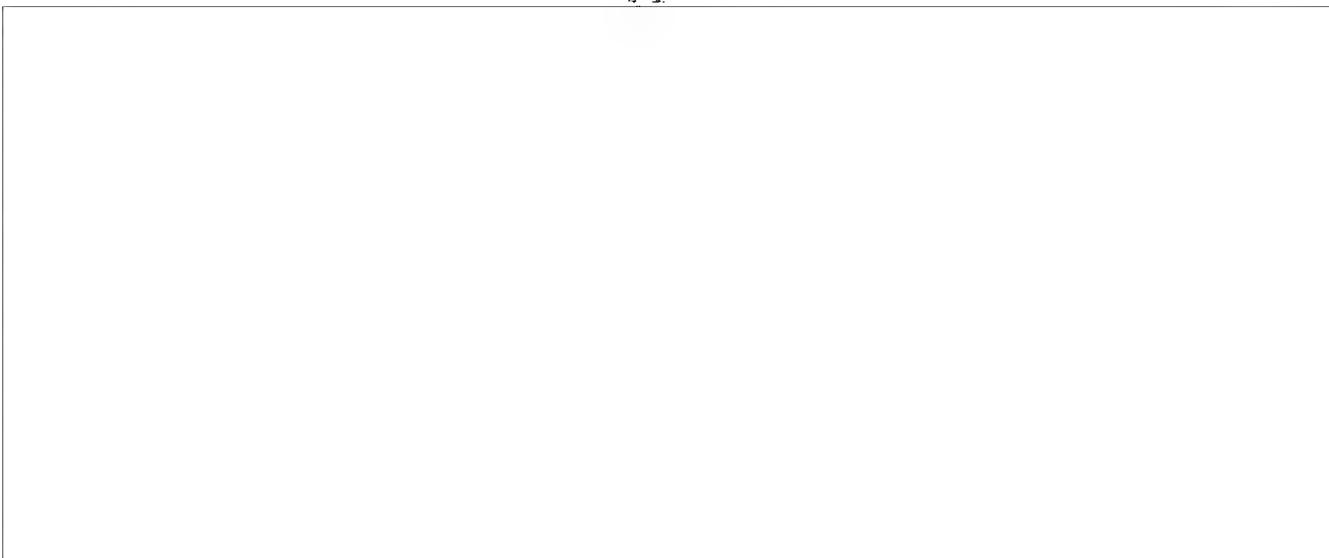


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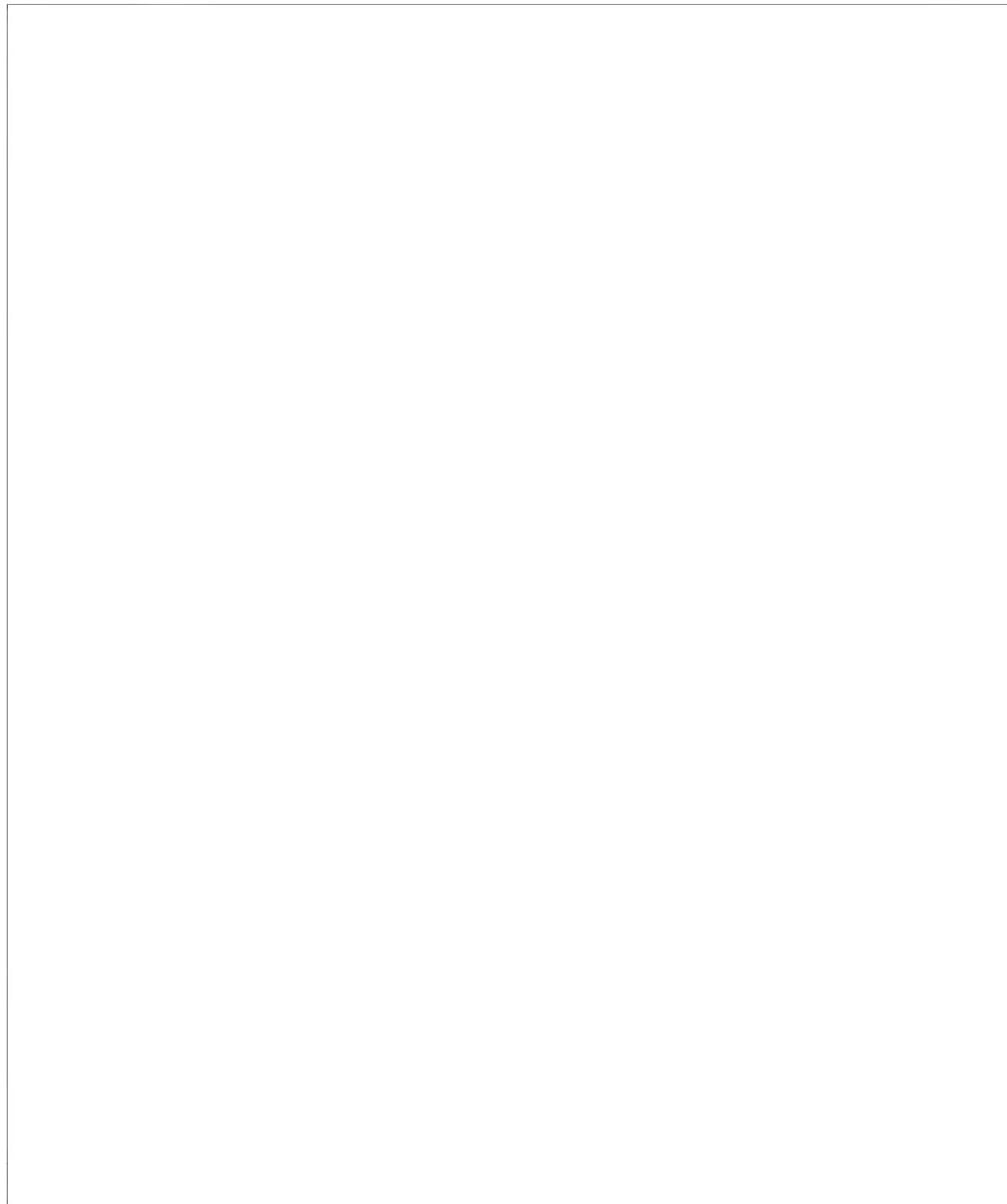


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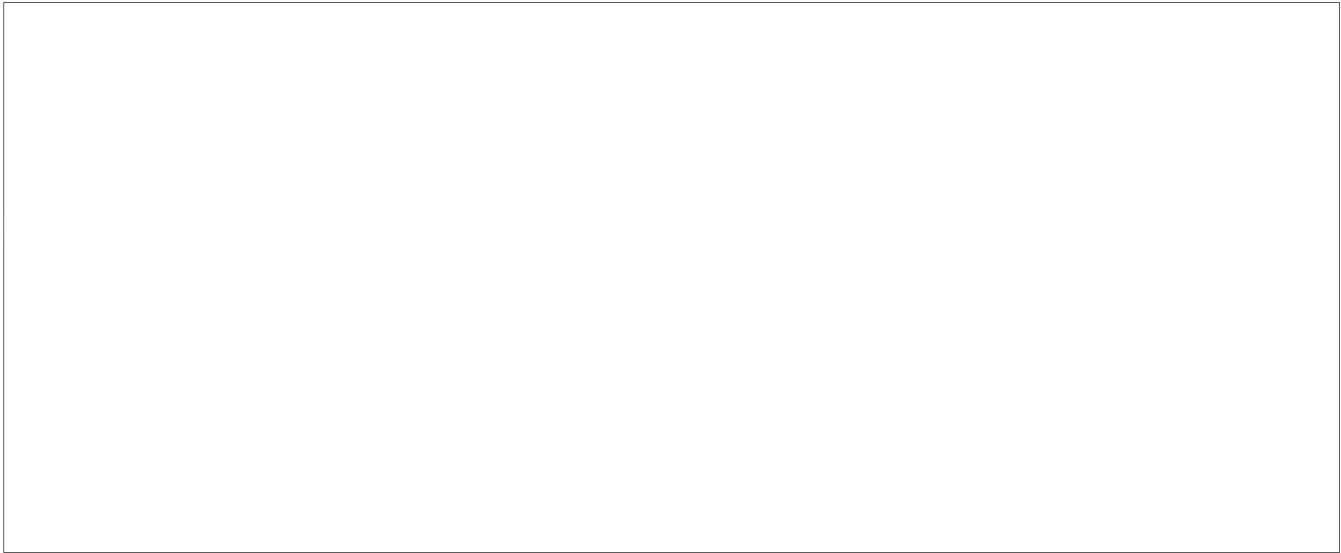


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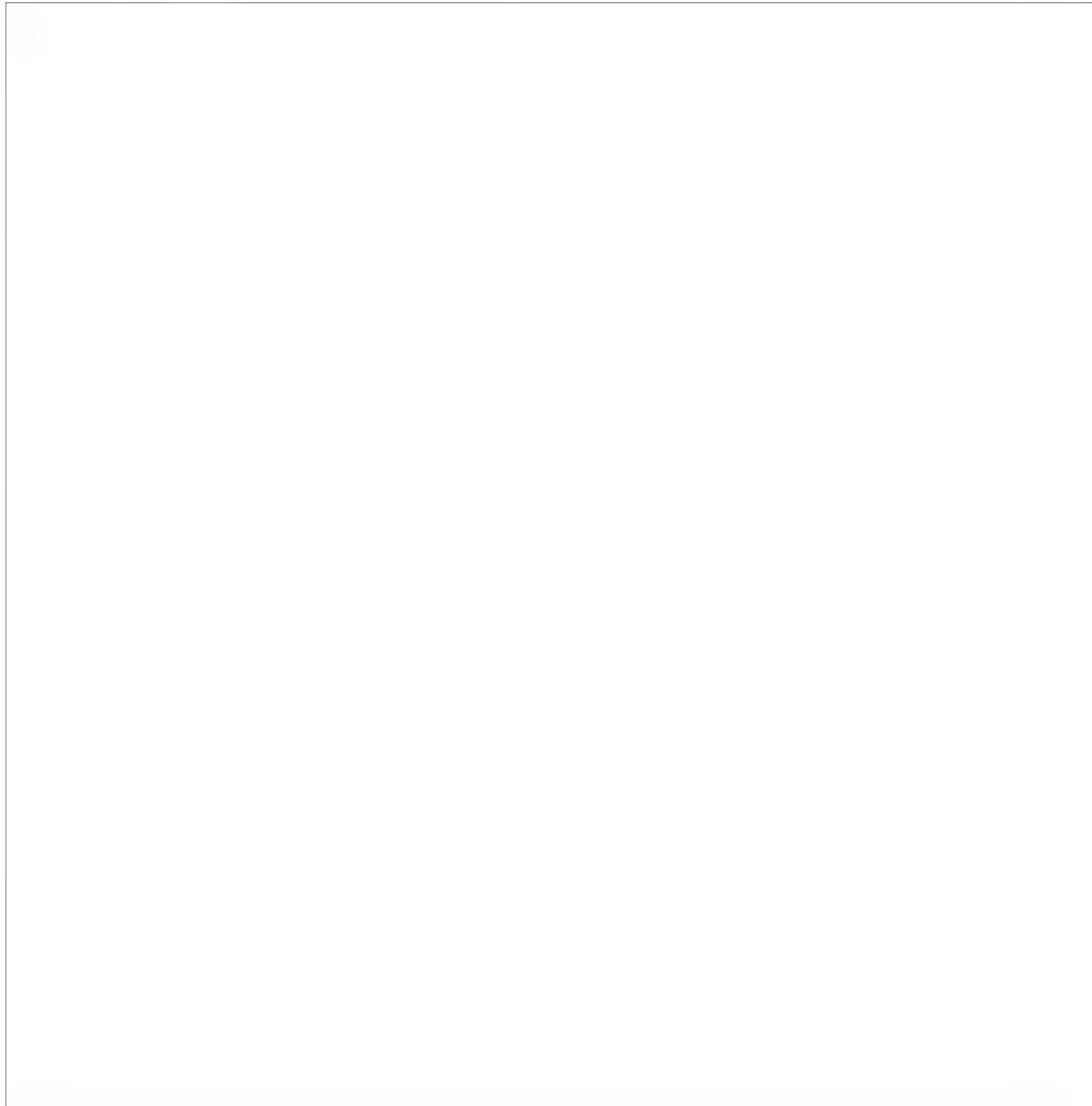
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Highlights



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The Terrorism Diary for November and December

Below is a compendium of November and December dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event does not suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist incident.

- 4 November 1983** *Peru.* Founding of Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and People's Revolutionary Command (CRP).
- 4 November 1995** *Israel.* Assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.
- 13 November 1970** *Syria.* Hafiz al-Asad assumes power.
- 13 November 1995** *Saudi Arabia.* Bombing in Riyadh of the Office of Personnel Management/Saudi Arabian National Guard (OPM/SANG).
- 14 November 1935** *Jordan.* King Hussein's birthday.
- 17 November 1973** *Greece.* Student uprising at Athens Polytechnic University (terrorist group Revolutionary Organization 17 November takes its name from this incident).
- 22 November 1943** *Lebanon.* Independence Day.
- 29 November 1945** *Yugoslavia.* Republic Day.
- 29 November 1947** *Palestine.* International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (anniversary of partition).
- 3 December 1934** *Peru.* Birthday of Sendero Luminoso leader Abimael Guzman.
- 10 December 1966** *Palestinians.* Founding of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).
- 13 December 1981** *Poland.* Imposition of martial law.
- 14 December 1983** *Chile.* Founding of Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).
- 17 December 1996** *Peru.* MRTA Takeover of Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima.
- 21 December 1948** *Ireland.* Proclamation of republic.
- 21 December 1967** *Palestinians.* Founding of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).
- 23 December 1933** *Japan.* Birthday of Emperor Akihito.

24 December 1951

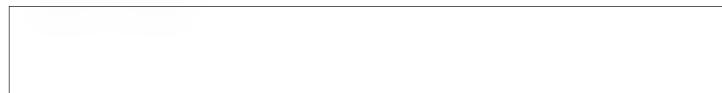
Libya. Independence Day.

26 December

Peru. Birthday of Mao Zedong (usually sparks Sendero Luminoso attacks).

28 December

Latin America. Equivalent of US April Fools' Day—traditional day for hoaxes and bomb threats.



Chronology of International Terrorism

The following incidents were determined to meet the criteria for International Terrorism by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review. These incidents are the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.

Asia**11 August**

India: A bomb exploded at the Russian Cultural Center in Chennai, a building that also houses part of the American School. The blast injured a policeman and shattered windows, but no US citizens were injured. Police confirmed that the *Tamil Nadu Liberation Army* was responsible [redacted]

14 August

Thailand: A bomb exploded in the parking garage of the IBM office in Bangkok, injuring two persons and damaging five vehicles. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Eurasia**2 August**

Russia: Unknown assailants kidnapped four employees of the French humanitarian organization Equilibre in Makhachkala, Dagestan. The hostages are being held in Chechnya. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

10 August

Tajikistan: Thirteen armed men in military uniforms kidnapped two Iranian diplomats and their driver outside the embassy guest house in Dushanbe. The hostages were released the same day. [redacted]

23 August

Tajikistan: Unknown gunmen opened fire on a UN helicopter, causing damage but no casualties. The helicopter was forced to make an emergency landing at Komsomolabad. The passengers included the secretary of the Tajik Security Council, the Chief of Staff of the United Tajik Opposition, the Deputy Chief Military observer, two other UN military observers, and a collective peacekeeping force officer. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]

Europe**10 August**

Spain: Unidentified assailants threw Molotov cocktails at a Citroen car dealership in Urduliz, causing extensive damage to several vehicles. No one claimed responsibility, but authorities suspect youth supporters of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization. [redacted]

10 August

Turkey: A bomb hidden in a trash container exploded near a hotel in Istanbul, injuring a Canadian tourist and two Turkish citizens. Police believe the Kurdistan Workers' Party is responsible. [redacted]

Latin America**2 August**

Colombia: Unidentified guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Fuerte Lleras, Arauca Department, causing an undetermined amount of damage. [redacted]

3 August

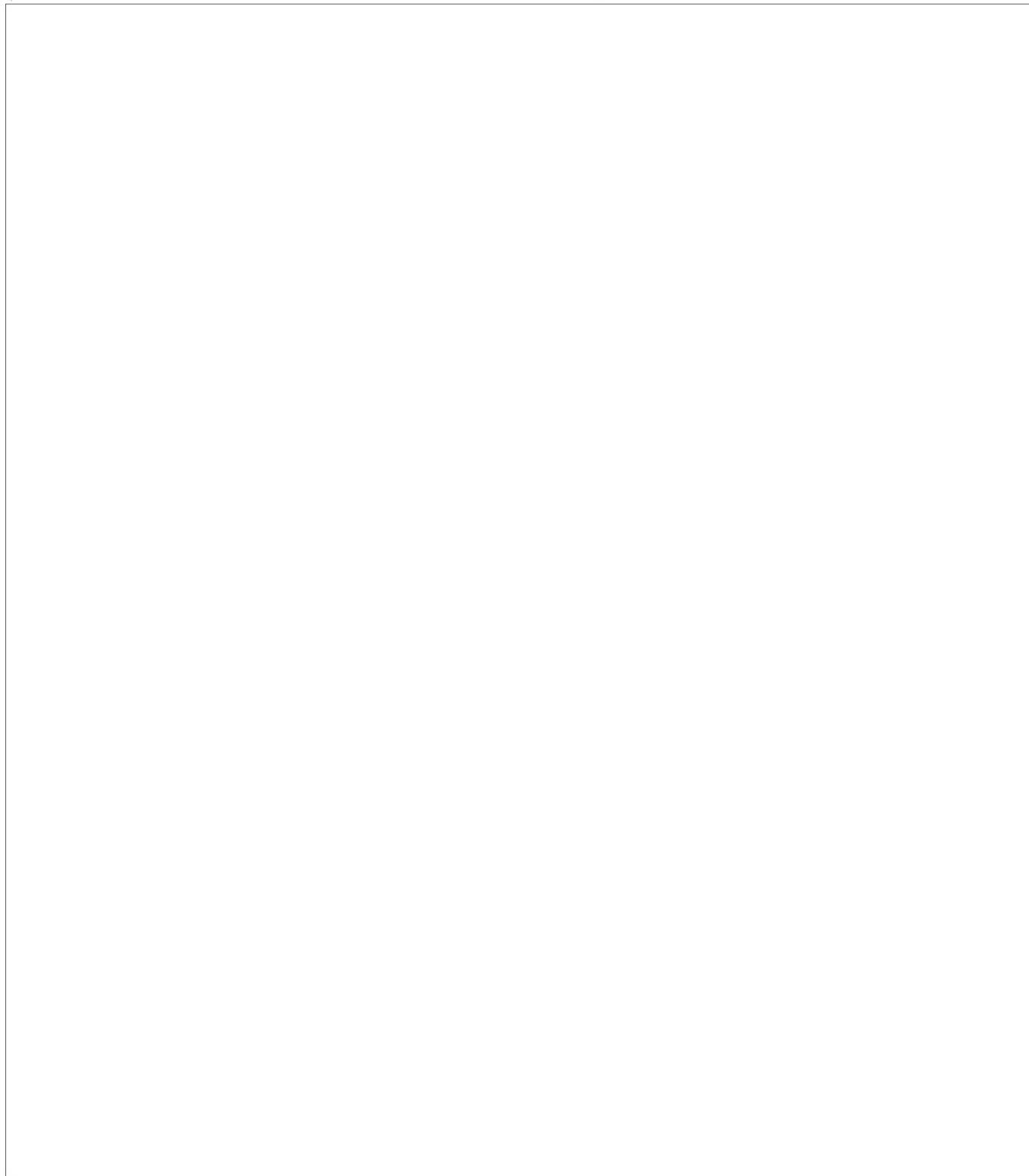
Colombia: Unidentified guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Cerro Madera, Tibu Municipality, causing a rupture in the line. [redacted]

7 August

Colombia: Unidentified guerrillas attacked the installations of a Colombian firm that works for British Petroleum in Yopal Municipality. Damage is estimated at \$2 million. [redacted]

- 12 August *Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas bombed the Transandean oil pipeline between Orito and Tumaco.* The Transandean pipeline runs between Colombia and Ecuador [redacted]
- 12 August *Colombia: ELN guerrillas blew up a section of the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Tapoa, between Ayacucho and Covenas.* [redacted]
- 12 August *Colombia: ELN guerrillas bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Barrancabermeja.* [redacted]
- 12 August *Colombia: FARC guerrillas dynamited the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline between Villagarzon and Tocorayo in Putumayo Department.* [redacted]
- 15 August *Peru: Sixty Sendero Luminoso (SL) guerrillas kidnapped 30 oil workers in Junin Department, but failed in their reported goal to hijack the oil company's helicopter.* The workers are employed by a firm contracted by a French transnational oil company. On 17 August the SL rebels released the oil workers unharmed in exchange for a ransom consisting of food, medicine, clothing, and batteries. [redacted]
- 15 August *Venezuela: Fifteen Colombian guerrillas kidnapped a Venezuelan Army lieutenant and an unidentified person in Chorrosquero.* Authorities believe the two victims were immediately taken to Colombian territory. No group has claimed responsibility, but both the *ELN* and the *FARC* operate in the area. [redacted]
- 27 August *Venezuela: Colombian guerrillas seized the land of 30 farmers in the Guasare River area, forcing the farmers to abandon their properties.* [redacted]
- Middle East
- 6 August *Yemen: Yemeni tribesmen kidnapped an Italian tourist they selected at random from among six others traveling between Rada and Aman.* The tribesmen released the tourist on 10 August [redacted]
- [redacted]
- 13 August *Yemen: Tribesmen kidnapped six Italian tourists traveling to Aden from Mukalla.* They released the hostages on 15 August. [redacted]
- 14 August *Yemen: Tribesmen kidnapped four Italian tourists in Khami.* They released the hostages the next day. [redacted]
- 21 August *Yemen: Unknown assailants opened fire on a jeep carrying Italian tourists in the Shabwah area, injuring one person.* [redacted]

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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—September 1997

The incidents and situations described below are not a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather provide an overview of selected indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Asia

India

On 3 September over 200 suspected Naxalite guerrillas opened fire on residents in Bihar, killing eight persons.

Guerrillas detonated a bomb on a railroad track near Jammu on 6 September, derailing the Delhi bound Shalimar Express and injuring at least four persons.

Japan

In Tokyo *Kakuroyko Ha* claimed responsibility for launching two improvised mortars at a police station on 22 September. The mortars missed the station but caused minor fire damage to a nearby school.

Europe

Spain

On 5 September a policeman was killed in Basauri after setting off an explosive device hidden underneath his car. The *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* is suspected.

Alleged *ETA* youth supporters threw Molotov cocktails at two Basque political party offices in Zizurkil on 7 September, causing major damage but no injuries.

On 8 September authorities defused two explosive devices found under the vehicles of a mayor and town councilor in Rincon de la Victoria. The *ETA* claimed responsibility for the attempted bombings in a series of warning phone calls.

Unidentified assailants threw Molotov cocktails at a post office in Usurbil on 26 September, injuring a worker and causing major damage to the building. Authorities suspect the *ETA*.

Turkey

On 14 September a bomb exploded at a Christian bookstand at a trade fair in Gaziantep, killing a four-year-old boy and wounding 24 other persons. Authorities arrested members of the *Vasat* organization in connection with the bombing.

An armed group killed a village guard on 15 September in Balkiri. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

United Kingdom

A car bomb exploded outside a police station in Markethill, Northern Ireland, on 16 September, causing extensive damage. No one claimed responsibility, but authorities suspect the *Irish Republican Army Continuity Council*, a breakaway faction of the *Irish Republican Army*.

Latin America**Colombia**

On 1 September *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)* guerrillas kidnapped four mayors from eastern Antioquia. The FARC rebels released them on 4 September and sent a communiqué reiterating their threats against the electoral process. [redacted]

FARC guerrillas dynamited a hydroelectric plant in Antioquia Department on 4 September, causing serious damage to the plant but no injuries. The rebels also burned several vehicles as they fled [redacted]

On 7 September in Yali 250 *National Liberation Army* guerrillas attacked the police station and mayor's office. Before leaving, the rebels planted plastic explosives and grenades throughout the community, but authorities located and defused them. [redacted]

Hooded FARC guerrillas raided an oilfield near Yondo on 11 September, tied up workers for the state oil company, and destroyed \$200,000 worth of drilling equipment. [redacted]

The same day in Pajarito FARC rebels killed five policemen and three civilians and damaged several buildings. The assailants went on a five-hour rampage in which they destroyed the police headquarters, a local clinic, and three private homes and looted a state-run bank [redacted]

Venezuela

On 9 September police deactivated a small leaflet bomb left on a subway car in Caracas. Authorities said the device contained "rebel leaflets" but offered no further information [redacted]

Middle East**Algeria**

A bomb exploded on a bus in Bouarfa on 5 September, killing four persons and injuring 27 others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

The same day militants armed with knives and axes killed 49 civilians and wounded 60 others in Beni Messous. *The Armed Islamic Group (GIA)* is suspected. [redacted]

On 19 September an armed group killed 53 villagers in Medea. Authorities believe the GIA is responsible. [redacted]

Egypt

On 19 September gunmen opened fire on a police car in Asyut, killing one police officer and wounding another. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. *Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya* may be responsible. [redacted]